IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace paragraph [0008] of the specification with the following amended paragraph:

-- In one embodiment, the present invention discloses a technique in which a client makes use of a remote server to determine if an electronic message or communication has been registered. If the message has been registered then the message is delivered to an inbox of the client, otherwise appropriate action may be taken including deleting the message or placing it in a folder that contains only filtered messages. In another embodiment, the client maintains a subscribed list and an unsubscribed list. A user of the client has the ability to toggle messages between the subscribed and unsubscribed lists. In one embodiment, after it is determined that a message is registered then a further check is performed to determine if the message appears on the unsubscribed list. If the message appears on the unsubscribed list then it is not delivered to the inbox and may, in some embodiments, be automatically deleted. If the message appears on the subscribed list then the message is placed in the inbox. Thus, embodiments of the present invention afford a user the ability to manage subscriptions to selected electronic publications and messages. For example, the user is able to manage subscriptions to email distribution lists or publications. (give email scenario example) other-Other advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following description. --

Please replace paragraph [0013] of the specification with the following amended paragraph:

Please replace paragraph [0016] of the specification with the following amended paragraph:

--- Referring to **Figure 4** of the drawings, operations performed by the content publisher 110, and the server 106, in accordance with one embodiment, in order to register a publication or message is shown. Referring to **Figure 4**, at 400 the content publisher 110 sends details of the publication or message to be registered to the server 106. The details are sent over the wide-area network. Thereafter at 402, the server 106 registers the publication or message. The particular operations performed in registering the publication or message-include, in some embodiments, assigning a random and unique address to the content publisher for the publication or message and assigning an

identification number (ID) to the publication or message. The unique address, the assigned ID and the name of the publication or message are then stored in the database 104B of registered publications (see **Figure 2**). At 404, the server 106 sends the unique address assigned to the publication or message to the content publisher 110. The content publisher 110 places the unique assigned address at the top of a distribution list for the publication or message. After completion of operations 400, 402, and 404, the publication or message is registered. --

Please delete paragraph [0017] of the specification:

-- At 408, the server 106 send a rating to the content publisher 110, who may then publish the spam rating on an associated website. In one embodiment, the rating is referred to as a spamminess rating. --

Please replace paragraph [0018] of the specification with the following amended paragraph:

-- Referring to **Figure 5** of the drawings, an interaction between the content publisher 110, the client machine 102, and the server 106, in accordance with one embodiment, is shown. As will be seen, at 500, the content publisher 110 sends <u>content associated with</u> a publication or <u>message in the form of a message</u> to the client machine 102, over the wide-area network 114. The <u>publication or message</u> is also automatically sent to the server 106 since the unique assigned address is at the head of the distribution list for the publication or message. The server 106 accesses the message and computes a signature therefore, which signature is then associated with the ID for the publication or message. This process is called "content registration." --

Please replace paragraph [0019] of the specification with the following amended paragraph:

-- In one embodiment, during the above-described content registration process, there is an authentication of the content publisher 110. This authentication of the content publisher 110 may occur because the unique address assigned to the publication or message is both random and unique. Therefore, the content publisher 110 has knowledge of the unique random email address. Thus, when the publication or message is sent to the unique random address, the server 106 can treat all incoming publications messages to the unique assigned address as belonging to a previously registered publication—or message. --

Please replace paragraph [0020] of the specification with the following amended paragraph:

-- Using a random and unique address for purpose of registration is motivated by ease of use. The content publisher 110 does not have to modify its existing infrastructure to participate in the publication registration and content registration processes described above. However, it is to be appreciated that in some embodiments, instead of using the implied authentication mechanism described above, an explicit authentication of the content publisher 110 and the publication or message sent by the content publisher 110 may be performed. For example, in one embodiment, public key cryptographic based methods may be used. In such a case, the content publisher 110 will provide a public key

associated with a secret key which will then be used to <u>digitally sign</u> send-messages for content registration. --

Please replace paragraph [0021] of the specification with the following amended paragraph:

-- At 502, the client machine 102 receives received the publications or messages a message associated with a publication and computes a signature of the content of the publication or message. At block 504, the client generates a request to determine if the publication or message has been registered at the server 106. The request 504 includes a signature computed at 502. In one embodiment, the signature may be a one-way hash of the content of the publication or-message or some other derivative of the content of the publication or message. At 506, the client 104 sends the request to the server 106. The request is received by the logic to filter 108 of the server 106 which then determines at 508, if the signature is registered. This determination involves using the signature as a key to search the database 108B of registered publications or messages to determine if the signature has been previously registered and associated with a registered publication in database 108B. If the signature has been registered then the ID assigned to the signature is retrieved and sent to the client 104 at 510. If the logic to filter 108 determines that the signature has not been registered then at 510 an appropriate message is sent to the client 104 to notify the client that the signature has not been registered. In some embodiments, the client may be configured to classify a registered publication or message as legitimate, and to classify non-registered messages or publications by a process of default classification which is described below. --

Please replace paragraph [0022] of the specification with the following amended paragraph:

-- Referring to **Figure 6** of the drawings, an interaction between a user 600, the client machine 102, and the server 106, in accordance with one embodiment of the invention, is shown. At 602, the user 600 provides input to move a publication of message between the subscribed and unsubscribed lists 104B, and 104A, respectively. For example, in one embodiment, the client 104 provides a user interface (UI) that includes a "block" and "unblock" button. By selecting the block and unblock buttons, the user 600 may selectively indicate to the client 104 that a publication or message needs to be placed on the subscribed or unsubscribed lists 104B, and 104A, respectively. In response to receiving the input, at 604, the client 104 updates the subscribed and unsubscribed lists based on the input. At 606, the client 104 receives a publication or message from the content publisher 110. Thereafter operations 608, 610, 612, 614, and 616, and 618 are performed which correspond substantially to the operations 502, 504, 506, 508, and 510 shown in **Figure 5** of the drawings. Thus, the operations 608 through 618 616 are therefore not further described. --

Please replace paragraph [0023] of the specification with the following amended paragraph:

-- At <u>618 620</u>, the client 104 moves the publication or message into the inbox if the publication or message was registered at the server 106 and does not appear in the unsubscribed list 104A the associated publication appears in the subscribed list 104B. If

publication or message is registered with the server 106 and the associated publication appears on the unsubscribed list 104A, then an action is performed based on a configuration of the client 104. For example, the client 104 may be configured to delete the publication or message if it is registered and appears on the unsubscribed list.

Alternatively, the client 104 may be configured to place the publication or message in a folder if the publication message is registered at the server 106 and appears on the unsubscribed list 104A. --

Please replace paragraph [0024] of the specification with the following amended paragraph:

-- In one embodiment, the server 106 computes a rating. The rating provides an indication of the number of users who have indicated that the publication or message, and consequently the publication, is unwanted (e.g., spam) using the system described in copending U.S. Patent Application Number 10/700,911 _______. In one embodiment, the rating is available through a dynamic web service for display on the content publisher's website. In some cases, the rating allows the client 104 to determine a default characterization of a publication or message in the case of a user who has not made an explicit decision on whether or not the user wishes to receive the publication or message. More detail on how the client 104 uses a rating to determine the default characterization is provided below. In one embodiment, the rating is referred to as a spamminess rating. In alterative embodiments, the rating may be based on alternative attributes, without departing from the scope of the invention. --

Please replace paragraph [0025] of the specification with the following amended paragraph:

-- In one embodiment, the server 106 determines a popularity rating of all registered publications or messages. The popularity rating is calculated on the basis of how many users query a server for an indication of whether a publication or message is unwanted (e.g.,spam). The popularity rating is sent by the server 106 to the content publisher 110, who may then publish the popularity rating on the associated website. --

Please replace paragraph [0026] of the specification with the following amended paragraph:

-- It will be appreciated that if a publication or message is received for the first time there will be no entry corresponding to publication or message in either the subscribed list 104B or the unsubscribed list 104A. In this case, the client 104 may determine a default characterization for the publication or message. The default characterization may be based on the above described rating, popularity rating, or some other rule. For example, in one embodiment, if the rating is high, the client 104 will by default characterize the publication or message as unwanted. Alternatively, if the rating is low, then the client 104 may automatically will by default characterize the publication or message as legitimate. The values for a high rating and a low rating may be user configured. --